NEWS of Virginia

WOULD EXTEND EXPOSITION.

Norfolk (Special).—Jamestown Exposition officials are endeavoring to enlist the approval of the President in the proposition to extend the life of the Exposition. Those who visited the President with this end in view were President Harry St. George Tucker, George F. Adams, Lawrence Williams, and Thomas Nelson Page.

President Tucker said the matter of extending the exposition was now under consideration by a committee of the board of directors, and action probably would be announced shortly. To the only thing asked of the government, he said, was appropriation to keep the government exhibits open a few months. As an argument favoring this he called attention to the fact that the government exhibit is to be sent to Seattle next fall, and he expressed the belief that it would be a money-saving investment for the government to permit the exhibit to remain here instead of reshipping and rehandling it a second time.

Inasmuch as Congress does not convene until after the time mentioned, it has not been disclosed just how this appropriation, if Congress were favorable, could be made to time to keep the exhibit where it now is.

SHE WEDS HER LODGMAN.

Norfolk (Special).—Robert Dailly, the North Carolina boy, was on the road between Elizabeth City and Camden, N. C., at the pistol's point took Miss Margie Sawyer from the side of her rival, John Hall, with whom she was on her way to be married, after a ride here with the girl, and they were married in Suffolk instead of Davis. Both of them were arrested, but were released after an investigation.

It was reported that Dailly shot Hall when he took the girl from his side, but that was an error. According to the story told by both bride and ground, Dailly overtook Hall as Miss Sawyer in the road, pointed his pistol at Hall, and caused the girl to select the man of her choice. She deserted Hall and climbed into the buggy beside Dailly.

Dailly and Miss Sawyer immediately started for Norfolk, where they were married, and will spend their honeymoon here.

HELD AS FORGER.

Richmond (Special).—G. G. Buchanan, twenty-five years old, was arrested in this city, with Minnie Carter, colored, charged with wholesale forgery.

The young man is alleged to have forged the names of Kennedy Bros. and the Kellam Company to numerous orders for goods on retail merchants, he being used to get the bulk of the goods. The full amount of their operations has not been ascertained. Buchanan was arrested just after Carter had disposed of some articles for him. He is in jail.

Buchanan, whose real name is Gibson, left the home of his adopted parents some months ago, and has picked out a precarious existence. His foster parents are hereabouts. He is the son of eminently respectable parents.

VIRGINIA OBITUARY.

Winchester.—Mrs. Annie Henry Pyle of Nelson Manor, a farmer of Frederick County, died suddenly at his home. She was fifty-eight years of age. Surviving her are her husband and five daughters.

Roanoke.—J. D. Firestone died at his home at Virginia Heights, aged sixty-six years. He was a native of Rockbridge County, and is survived by his wife and one son.

VIRGINIA WEDDINGS.

Petersburg.—At the First Baptist Church, Miss Ellen McManaway and Rev. J. G. Harris were married recently. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. M. Shackelford, of Fort Worth, Texas, assisted by Rev. W. C. Taylor, of this city. The bride is a daughter of Mrs. Maria J. McManaway, and the bridegroom is pastor of the First Baptist Church of Brinkley, Ark.

At the residence of the bride's parents, Miss Ella Louise Burgess was married to Hubert F. Burgess, Jr., by H. P. Atkins, of Richmond, officiating. Only the immediate family of Mr. Burgess, of this city, and the bridesmaid, a young cousin, of Richmond, Va.

Leesburg.—Cards are out announcing the recent marriage of John K. Carruthers and Miss Georgia Hixon both of South Carolina. The marriage was solemnized in Washington, D. C. They will live near Lincoln.

$30,000 FOR DEWEY BOULEVARD.

Norfolk (Special).—Baptists of this section have determined to raise $30,000 for the purpose of church extension in Norfolk, Portsmouth and vicinity.

Fell Into Fireplace.

Wheeler (Special).—Sick and suffering from burns received by setting furnished country house in the mountainous section west of Wheeler, the wife of Jackson Parker was seized with a spell of epilepsy, and fell headlong into a fireplace. She was severely burned, but her 7-year-old son, who was near by, dragged her to a safer place, and then smothered the flames. Physicians expect her to recover.

Cripple Weds Gifted Maid.

Richmond (Special).—A cripple woman and a blind man were married in the open air in front of a drug store in Emporia.

The bride is an old woman, with crooked, useless legs, who has for many years appealed to the charity of the passers-by at the post office in Richmond. The bridegroom is a gifted man from Weldon, N. C., whose eyes joined several days ago. The bridegroom exploited the marriage by saying that he would wheel his wife about in her chair and she would see for him.

HOTEL GUESTS IN PANIC.

Newport News (Special).—Awakened by screams and cries of fire, and finding their room and the halls filled with suffocating smoke, the guests at Hotel Warwick became panic-stricken and rushed from the building, most of them scarcely only their night clothes.

The fire, which is supposed to have been of incendiary origin, started under a stairway, leading to a cellar beneath the offices of the Old Dominion Land Company, which are located on the ground floor in the apartments formerly occupied by Before it was discovered the fire had gotten its way into the company's office, and the entire building was filled with smoke. The fire was confined to the land office. The damage amounted to several thousand dollars.

TWO SHOT BY ACCIDENT.

Leesburg (Special).—Matthew Cummings, son of Charles Cummings, was accidentally shot and killed by Clarence Trusnell, a shoemaker, at the Virginia Nursery Company's farm, near Purcellville, Loudoun County. While Trusnell was unloading a number of rockets from pasteboard vessels.

Consumers of meat in New York City are paying about 10 per cent more for their food than they did two years ago.

The Alaska Packers' Association has declared a semi-annual dividend to Alaska up to 1906 over 251,000,000 young salmon.

A pamphlet entitled "A Brief Description of New York," published in 1679, was sold in London the other day for $1,750.

Experiments made by German scientists show that butter keeps best when preserved at a cold temperature of salt. If the proportion of salt is more than that the results are less satisfactory.

The municipal authorities of Lausanne have forbidden the playing of hoops in the public streets, on the ground that the game is a nuisance.

In 1931 Kros, a planetoid, will approach the earth within one-sixth part of the sun's mean distance, and the orbit will rest with the astronomers of that day if they do not succeed in finding the solar parallax within one ten-thousandth part of its amount.

The battery patrolmen are 1 to 340 Liverpool's are 1 to 449. London's 1 to 464 and Philadelphia has one patrolman for every 511 citizens. On Manhattan Island there is but one policeman to every 643 inhabitants.

There will be 992 delegates in the Republican National Convention of 1908, with 497 votes necessary to a choice. Of these 992 delegates 332 will come from Southern States.

Consul I. I. Brittain gives the information that there will be a complete industrial exposition held at the city of Prague, Bohemia, in 1908, extending from May to October.

Consul F. W. Mahin states that the total annual value of Nottingham's lace output is about $25,000,000. The United States is the largest individual buyer, taking a quarter of the total.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

Domestic

The decree of divorce granted Thomas J. Hoops from Actress Josie W. Hoops has been set aside and a private detective who was at work on the case has been charged with perjury.

Wife Albert Lemon, of Burlington, N. J., was engaged in the search for men who murdered and robbed a prominent citizen he killed Policeman Gunrang and then shot himself.

Charles W. French, vice principal of the Chicago Normal College, declares that college fraternity houses in that city are dens of iniquity.

O. R. Nattinger, president of an automobile company, was killed and six persons hurt by an auto striking a cart at Des Moines, Ia.

A resolution was adopted at a joint session of the National Municipal League and the American Civic Association recommending the appointment of experts in charge of health departments of the various states and cities.

Joseph B. Lasher, of Waterbury, Ct., has decided to give up the practice of law because he claims he can no longer bear the sufferings of others.

Serious freight congestion threatens all foreign shippers in New York because of the unprecedented homeward rush of foreigners.

Ten men was killed, two are in a serious condition and a score of others had narrow escapes during a hotel fire in Buffalo.

Foster Crowell was appointed court-clearing commissioner of New York City, to succeed Dr. Walter Malley, who resigned.

A riot occurred in Joliet, Ill., as the result of a strike following an attempted wage reduction among quarrymen.

Capt. James H. Holmes, one of the last of the John Brown band of abolitionists, died at Red Bank, N. J.

Senator Foraker was formally indorsed by four-fifths of the Senate and for the Republican nomination for presidency by the executive committee of the Ohio League of Republican Clubs.

The wife of Sheriff Williams, of the Genesee (N. Y.) county jail, presented a jail delivery by phoning suicide, became public and she was speaker of in the papers by the name

Mrs. Lottie Hitchcock killed her husband, Robert L. Hitchcock, a former Baltimorean, and then shot herself at their home in New York.

Admiral Pendleton champions the right of seamen to play baseball and football in "Blue-Jacket" on Yard Sunday.

Congressmen returning from the Panama Canal favor a million less in next year's appropriation for the work.

Daniel Sinclair, who helped to defeat James G. Blaine for the presidential nomination, died in Minnesota.

Miss Theodore Shonts, daughter of Theodore Shonts, is engaged to wed the Duc de Chaulnes.

The Canadian fisheries patrol Vigilant, fired on American fishermen and captured them.

At the national convention of the Wesley Brotherhood, at Louisville, a step was taken looking to the ultimate union of the Methodist Episcopal and the Methodist Episcopal South.

The Eastern Bar Iron Association has decided to keep all mills running so long as demand for bar iron does not fall below 25 per cent. of the normal value.

Charles F. Caswell, associate justice of the Colorado Supreme Court, died at home of paralysis of the heart.

Charles H. Burt, for 35 years secretary of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, died at his home in Hartford.

Corwin V. Howell, chief claim agent and attorney for the Pennsylvania Railroad, died in Chicago.

James T. Walker, jr., a Princeton student from Evansville, Ind., was killed by grasping a live wire.

A hearing in the alleged bogus check cases will be resumed in Pittsburg tomorrow.

Foreign

Emperor William has ordered a military court of inquiry to be held at Count von Hohenau, who was obliged to resign from the army because of being one of the so-called Court Camarilla exposed by Editor Harden.

Russia's conflagration of adherence to the open convention in that the English market remain open to her exportation. This Germany opposes, but the opinion prevails that the difference can be adjusted.

Wanda Dobrodricha, the woman who threw a bomb at General Skalon, governor general of Warsaw, is in Vienna, where trial on the demand of the Russian government for her extradition will take place.

Seventy-five Alpine climbers were killed in the Alps during the present year, and a number of other foolhardy adventurers who met with accident was 250.

The steamer Massegepan picked up the transatlantic liner Cymric off Ayros, which she found drifting off the Porto Rican coast with a broken shaft.

German Socialists will interpellate the government in Parliament as to what it proposes to do to counteract the high prices of provisions and meat.

Hayashi, the Japanese minister of foreign affairs, has been taken sick and unable to confer with the American Ambassador and the Canadian Minister of Labor on the immigration problem.

Investigation has revealed a far-reaching plot against the dictatorship in Portugal. Eighty arrests have been made and 700 bombs seized.

Opening of the electric street railroad lines in St. Petersburg has been attended unfortunately, owing to the suspension of the credit of the Russian Westinghouse concern, which is unable to obtain cars or equipment without cash payments.

Samuel Calkins, who claims to be the elder brother of Walter Scott Calkins, of Millville, N. J., has appeared as a claimant to a share of the late Walter Scott's estate.

Admiral Lord Beresford has, it is said, demanded the resignation of Admiral Sir Percy Scott because of the latter's way of transmitting an order.

COUPLE DEAD IN A BURNING HOUSE

A Wife Kills Her Husband in His Sleep.

THEN SETS FIRE TO THE HOUSE.

Nicholas M. Smith, Jr., Slain in His New Rochelle Home by His Wife, Who Had Been Crazed by Financial Losses and Headaches—The Woman Floods Cellar With Oil.

New York (Special).—Mrs. Nicholas M. Smith, Jr., wife of a former Baltimorean, who was a member of the firm of Frederick Vietor & Achelis, 66 Leonard Street, shot and instantly killed her husband as he lay asleep in their beautiful colonial home, at 89 Woodland Avenue, New Rochelle. Then she spent on hour cunningly arranging to fire the house by laying a train of inflammables from two barrels of automobile oil in the cellar. After she had set the spark to the tinder, and when the flames had eaten their way into the room in which she was, Mrs. Smith, bullet on firearm, her wrist pounding for admittance without, but lay down on a clean bed and went a bullet through her heart.

The two-story house in Smith Street that the woman was passed upon by the coroner. It was Miss Bulkeley, the daughter of the late Wm. H. Bulkeley, one-time lieutenant governor of Connecticut, and as the niece of Morgan G. Bulkeley, of Connecticut, she was known to her husband's family, and, it is believed, to her husband.

Among the effects was found a paper purporting to be an abstract of the minutes of the Probate Court of Hartford in the appointment of the estate of the late William H. Bulkeley, who died in February, 1892. Dr. Merritt Chambers, of New Rochelle, who was called to the house after formal identification of her husband's body, said that in the lifetime Mrs. Smith had told him that she was the daughter of the former lieutenant governor of Connecticut and sole heir to his estate, which amounted to over $1,000,000. The appraisement figure given in the paper found in the dead woman's effects placed the amount of the estate at $1,145,924.

When news of the woman's murder of her husband followed by her suicide, became public and she was spoken of in the papers by the name Mrs. Lottie Hitchcock killed her husband, Robert L. Hitchcock, a former Baltimorean, and then shot herself at their home in New York.

—Members of the Bulkeley family denied absolutely that the dead woman was one of the daughters of William H. Bulkeley, and said that for years she had traded on the name of the rich Bulkeley family, while the six children of the former Hartford politician, who is now Mrs. David Chandler Cooke was at the head of a command of the Shubrick. He says that after passing the steamer Jamestown, of the Old Dominion Line, he attempted to steer between three, and laid his course for Thimble Light. He was blowing his fog horn, but thinks the captain of the Maryland failed to understand that he could not see the larger vessel. When the Maryland appeared out of the fog, going about fifteen miles an hour, he sought to avoid collision by ringing up his engines full speed, but the crash came before the Shubrick could get away. The swift and heavy passenger boy cut the little warship down under her forefoot, and it looked for an instant as though she would run all the way over her. That nobody was injured on the Shubrick is considered remarkable.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW OUT LAMP CAUSES TWO DEATHS.

Mother And Daughter Are Fatally Burned in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia (Special).—From the effects of burns received by the explosion of a lamp in their home, in the southern section of the city, Mrs. Rose Coath, 60 years old, and her daughter, Mrs. Rose Edwards, 34 years old, died at a hospital here.

KILLS SELF AND CHILDREN.

Woman Makes Room Airtight and Turns On Gas.

Newton, Mass. (Special).—Mrs. Jennie T. Hedges, wife of William T. Hedges, killed herself and her two children, a boy and girl, in their home on Lowell Avenue, Newtonville, by turning on the gas. She closed the doors and windows had been plugged and the gas turned on. Mrs. Hedges was away on a business trip.

WASHINGTON

The dependence of the United States upon foreign manufacturers for war material and serious defects in the present system of supply are shown in the annual report of Rear Admiral Newton E. Mason, chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance.

Beverly-five Alpine climbers were killed in the Alps during the present year, and a number of other foolhardy adventurers who met with accident was 250.

The steamer Massegepan picked up the transatlantic liner Cymric off Ayros, which she found drifting off the Porto Rican coast with a broken shaft.

Chairman Payne, of the House Committee on Ways and Means, said there would be no tariff legislation at the coming session of Congress.

A petition for a writ of certiorari was filed to bring the Greene-Gaynor case into the United States Supreme Court.

Evidence to show that two aunts were eccentric, if not insane, and that her father was a paralytic was offered in the trial of Mrs. Cook.

Delegates from all parts of the world are in attendance at the International Congress of the Y. M. C. A.

The Interstate Commerce Commission decided that railroad companies may continue to issued tickets in case of illness of the holder.

It has been decided to graduate the first class at the West Point Military Academy between the 1st and the 15th of February.

The Retiring Board of the Army considered the cases of a number of officers who had not taken the test ride.

The officers and members of the National Association of Letter-carriers were introduced to President by the new airship.

MANY NATIONS UNDER ONE FLAG

International Convention of the Y. M. C. A.

DELEGATES FROM ALL THE LANDS.

Assemblage of Men From All Quarters of Europe, the Frozen North and the Tropical Countries, Islands of the Seas and the Empires of the Orient.

Washington (Special).—All Washington feels the throbbing impulse of the presence within its precincts of the great force for the betterment of mankind—the Young Men's Christian Association. The host of the organization are here from everywhere, and on the broad thoroughfares of the capital can be seen the delegates to the thirty-sixth international convention of the widespread organization, wearing the lapel button bearing the legend, "Spirit, Mind, Body." They are mostly men of thought and action, and they came from every section of the globe, for it is now a saying, trite and true, that no convener sets upon the banner of the Y. M. C. A. Its workers can be found in force in the flowery kingdom of Japan, under the burning skies of America and India; away up in the ice-bound land of the midnight sun; in the Philippines and Porto Rico; in the wilds of Australia; on the peaceful and superb battleships of the greatest navies in the world; those of England and France; and in many other parts of the world.

It has become a cosmopolitan Christian body, and the influence of which is felt wherever human feet have left permanent mark. In the war with the Boxers and its busy agents administered to both the bodily and spiritual wants of the American fighting men. It was the Y. M. C. A. that inaugurated the Sunday afternoon meetings between Japan and Russia, which finally drove away in the big red automobile which had brought them to the Criminal Courts Building.

The change against Mr. Hearst grew out of the publication in the new York Evening Journal concerning the case of Raymond Hitchcock, the actor.

Mr. Chanler's name was mentioned in connection with the article. Several hearings were had before Justice Wyatt, during which Mr. Chanler positively denied that he had ever been at Hitchcock's house when the girls were there. It was claimed that the publication had been made by persons employed by politically Lieutenant Governor Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, a brother of the complainant against Mr. Hearst.

This was denied by Mr. Hearst's attorneys, who made the counterclaim in court that Mr. Chanler's proceeding against Mr. Hearst were taken in the hope of hurting the chances of the Independence League ticket in the last county election.

Before holding Mr. Hearst for the action of the grand jury Justice Wyatt first received a motion to dismiss the complaint against Mr. Hearst, which he denied. Mr. Hearst's attorneys then made a motion to reduce the bail from $5,000 to $1,000, which was granted.

BEFORE LION'S CAGE.

Young Freshman Shoots Himself At Park Circus.

Chicago, Ill. (Special).—Seemingly as lacking in worries as anyone in the careless, curious throng around him, Henry Toppen, a Chicago student, said to be the son of wealthy French parents in Switzerland, wandered along before the various cages in the Lincoln Park animal house. He passed before the lions' quarters, drew a revolver from his overcoat pocket, placed it to his mouth and shot himself. He died a few minutes afterward.

BIG STEAMER HITS TORPEDO BOAT SHUBRICK

The War Vessel Badly Damaged in Collision.

ACCIDENT OCCURRED IN FOG.

Steel Prow of the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railway Company's Maryland Cuts Into the Latter War Vessel in Lower Bay Between Old Point and Thimble Light.

Norfolk, Va. (Special).—The United States torpedo boat Shubrick was in collision in the lower bay with the steamer Maryland, of the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railway, between Old Point and Thimble Light.

She was nearly cut in half, and but for the promptness of her crew in closing the watertight doors and confining the inrushing water to the forward compartments she must have been sent to the bottom. The Maryland suddenly appeared above the little torpedo boat, and despite the fact that the Shubrick's engines were driven full speed ahead she was unable to escape the collision.

The Maryland's prow cut like a knife through the side of the vessel, ripping of the baby warship and almost tearing her bow off. Her predicament was not seen by the vessels of the fleet, but by the boats of another line, the Stockton, which was following the Maryland, and at a safe distance and got her into shoal water. The Stockton then took the Shubrick in tow and sent word to the Navy Yard that she was coming in.

The Shubrick is the vessel that was built at the Norfolk Navy Yard, and was launched on the 4th of July, 1902. She is a sister ship to the Stringham, Hopkins, Dahlgren, Hull, Bainbridge and Chauncey, and is of 420 tons displacement. She is 245 feet long, 24 feet beam and 8 feet draught. She is armed with three 3-inch rapid fire guns and two 18-inch torpedo tubes. She has a complement of 3 officers and 60 men.

KILLS WIFE IN PRESENCE OF CHILDREN, SHOOTS SELF.

Columbus Man Slays Spouse As She Lies In Bed.

Columbus, Ohio (Special).—William Bayles, 43 years old, shot and killed his wife in the presence of their three small children as the mother lay in bed. Bayles then shot himself, but he will recover. He declared "jealousy" was the cause.

The Passenger Rate Cases.

Richmond, Va. (Special).—Without further argument, the Virginia passenger rate cases will be appealed to United States Judge Pritchard. Attorneys agreed that they have been sufficiently heard, and Judge Pritchard rested the case. A final decision will be rendered and presented to the court December 4.

D., L. & W. Switchmen Strike.

Scranton, Pa. (Special).—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad switchmen struck at midnight in Scranton yards.

FINANCIAL

J. W. Robbins was elected assistant secretary and treasurer of the Seaboard Air Line.

The average price of the leading industrial company shares is now 5 per cent. below the high point of the year.

Erie at 12 and Southern Railway at 10¾ were at new low levels. These lowest stocks have for a long time been notably weak.

Half a dozen Philadelphia banks have ordered gold clearings through the Clearing House. The aggregate amount ordered is about $325,000. A large deposition of one bank has ordered $250,000. This lot will not be used before the first of the month.

The "Iron Age" says United States Steel is now operating only 65 per cent. of its blast furnace capacity, and that "one fact is being realized, reflected in the order books of the producers, and that is that both consumption and buying are continuing at a rate which appears to be somewhere between 60 and 65 per cent. of full capacity."

EDITOR W. R. HEARST TO FACE A JURY

Held in $500 Bail on Charge of Criminal Libel.

PROPRIETORSHIP PLEA OVERRULED

Outgrowth of Story Published in New York Evening Journal in Which Name of William Astor Chanler Was Mentioned in Connection With the Case of Actor Hitchcock.

New York (Special).—Justice Wyatt, in the Court of Special Sessions, held W. R. Hearst for the grand jury on a charge of criminal libel preferred by William Astor Chanler. S. S. Carvalho gave bail for Mr. Hearst.

The amount of bond was fixed at $500, the usual sum required in misdemeanor cases. The proceedings are unusual among us, and among the rest their greatest king, Massasoyt, with ninety men, welcomed by the white days we entertained and feasted, and they went out and killed five deer, which they brought and bestowed upon our Governor, and upon the Captain and others." In several ways it represented a feast of Biblical renown. The Indians went home and killed five wild turkeys. The savage of America greeted the Anglo-Saxon of Europe. Five deer killed by the natives, together The Puritan Thanksgiving Day Band, with the 1634 Thanksgiving. The good shots from the Colony," furnished food for the festivities and lasted nearly a week. Games were played, athletic sports were enjoyed, and some pastimes were of a semi-military feats. The natives were much amused over "pitch-the-bar," "stool-ball" and "pitch-ye-bar," as taught by Governor Bradford.

The year 1623 brought distress and misfortune to the Pilgrims. Crops were poor, the winter exceedingly cold, and they prayed "long and often" for their "daily bread." The Thanksgiving of that year was also attended by several of the "most wise" Indians. Massasoyt and ninety of that "a day was appointed by publick authority and set apart from all other employments, and a solemn time of humiliation to pray to God for His favor upon an ill-fated people. The morning was a beautiful one. The skies were clear. The whole day was spent in fasting and prayer. It then rained with "soft, sweet, moderate showers, mixed with seasonable weather, as it was hard to say whether our withered corn or drooping affections were most quickened and revived, such was ye bounty and goodness of God." It was amid these rains that Captain Myles Standish went northward to secure provisions of the "Friendly Indians." Upon his return he brought a large amount of provisions. He also reported that the ship supposed to have been lost was safely moored in the harbor, much joy to the colonists. Relative to the same we quote:

"Having these many signs of God's favor and acception, another solemn day was set apart and appointed, wherein we returned glory and honour and praise with thankfulness in our good God who had dealt so graciously with us."

Each year the Plymouth colony held thanksgiving. Passing on, we notice the arrival of John Winthrop and his associates, a very religious people. They, too, held a day of "publick worship and thanksgiving."

We find that on February 22, 1630, the first Thanksgiving is proclaimed in Boston. The winter had been severe Hutchinson issued his famous proclamation, which in part said that he was thankful for "the continuance of our civil and religious privileges."

On November 18, 1777, the Continental Congress proclaimed the first National Thanksgiving Day. We find that honorable body expressing profound gratitude that God has been pleased to "smile on us in the Prosecution of a just and necessary War, for the Defense and Establishment of our unalienable Rights and Liberties."

After the Constitution had been adopted, a day was set apart, as resolved by Congress, that the people be thankful for the goodness of God. On the 28th of November, 1789, it was voted that the last Thursday in November be set apart for a day of thanksgiving. Thus we have a national holiday for public worship. As each year came around, the day was more noticed by the members of all churches, until at the present time the pages of the leading magazines of the English-speaking people give space to the study of the origin of Thanksgiving as set apart by the fathers of the movement.—From the Christian Register.

OUR THANKSGIVING GUEST.

By Faith Chasin Stone.

I well remember our first Thanksgiving dinner in our pioneer days in Kansas. I always thought it a gentle story of the Pilgrims' first Thanksgiving, because it suggests the homely incidents and cheer.

The cruel unchained winds scourged the bare prairies with vindictive fury. My mother, accustomed to the feasts of New England, where New York grows, felt the contrast between the old life and the new as she placed scant kitchen table. But the linen was fine and white as never the woods table linen even in those days. And there was so much cheer and sunshine in the air that the Child Afraid of the Prairies thought that it was a gala day. Everything was the result of my father's long tramp and unerring aim; a can of coffee, the one extravagance, a cake made for the great occasion, and "broomhickory nuts" sweetest and richest that ever came from cabin oven! These were the gift of my self-reliant father, who, by his rifle and his traps, had to provide for all the way from the next county, and I am sure my father had no idea that we were sapping the sun and the rain on that farm how many bushels of wheat would be the cabin dwellers on that stormy, bleak Thanksgiving Day last! No idea, because if there had they would have grown larger.

—From the Breeders' Gazette.

At last expectation and preparation gave way to mastication, and the feast was on! We were well settled to the delights before us, when, in a very little while, there came to us a strange picking at the door and in stalked an Indian brave of commanding presence and picturesque attire. Fear, the worst enemy of appetite, was succeeded by delight of the big dinner faded away. By signs and guttural noises the Indian made known the fact that he was hungry and he was invited to the table. How fast those viands sped and how they things faded away. I remember noticing that the dainties were the beautiful favorites of his. One thing that amused us was his putting four tablespoonfuls of sugar in his glass of milk. My mother and I, unable to eat, watched the strange guest closely. My father, top, soon finished his dinner, but the Indian licked the platter clean in a most artistic manner.

His beaddress and ornaments were gorgeous. He attracted by the beautiful earrings he wore, determined to count them. There were fourteen pairs, all long and heavy and very beautiful. The ear was slit from the top of the lobe to the bottom. The weight of such excessive ornaments must be great and fatigued, but the wearer seemed rich and happy.

After resting himself thoroughly he passed out silently into the storm. We bore our spoiled dinner cheerfully; thinking we had given to one who needed it worse. Imagine our surprise when we learned that our house was the seventh at which he had eaten Thanksgiving dinner that day. There is more than one way for a gourmand to feel rebuked, and our employment after the work this time, in the bitter night following his big dinner, was a pitiful one. There was lamentation in the tepees of his tribe.

We suppose that he begged his first dinner that day by chance and found that one of the usual frugal meal an extra nice dinner. He tried it again and the rich food and strange dishes tempted him to keep—like Billy Goodwin—"a eatin' an' a eatin'." Good Housekeeping.

Thanksgiving

BEARING Sunday, there is no day to the average man that is ever held more sacred or with a higher pride than Thanksgiving. Its first mention in American history was on August 7, 1607, the Popham colonists "Gyrings Sermon" and "Thanksgiving." They were a very religious people, and their "Thanksgiving" was of the Church of England. Their unique meeting took place at the James River Settlement. They finally settled at the mouth of the Kennebec.

The "Monhegan Thanksgiving" was in no sense the historic source of our present annual day of public worship. At a recent date has been found the following letter from Rev. John White, in which is recorded "William White married on ye third day of March, 1613, to Susannah Tilly. Peregrine White born on Board ye Mayflower in Cape Cod Harbor. Some born to Susannah White, December 19, 1620, ye six of November, ye day we set for prayer and Thanksgiving, and ye same day we arrived at Plymouth."

Soon the "Sons of Liberty" were organized, and divisions came among the churches, yet both "Tory" and "Rebel" held their annual Thanksgiving. It was in 1771 that Governor Trumbull issued a proclamation for a day of "Thanksgiving and Prayer." Many deaths had taken place, the record of which is unknown to us, but probably the best authority of the times. He relates how one man who had invited his friends to dinner, and the only food upon the spacious table was clams about a week, and the delights of the big dinner faded away. By signs and guttural noises the Indian made known the fact that he was hungry and he was invited to the table. How fast those viands sped and how they things faded away. I remember noticing that the dainties were the beautiful favorites of his. One thing that amused us was his putting four tablespoonfuls of sugar in his glass of milk. My mother and I, unable to eat, watched the strange guest closely. My father, top, soon finished his dinner, but the Indian licked the platter clean in a most artistic manner.

His beaddress and ornaments were gorgeous. He attracted by the beautiful earrings he wore, determined to count them. There were fourteen pairs, all long and heavy and very beautiful. The ear was slit from the top of the lobe to the bottom. The weight of such excessive ornaments must be great and fatigued, but the wearer seemed rich and happy.

After resting himself thoroughly he passed out silently into the storm. We bore our spoiled dinner cheerfully; thinking we had given to one who needed it worse. Imagine our surprise when we learned that our house was the seventh at which he had eaten Thanksgiving dinner that day. There is more than one way for a gourmand to feel rebuked, and our employment after the work this time, in the bitter night following his big until he wrought he own undoing.—Good Housekeeping.

Electricity On a Dairy Farm.

The Labor in Many of the Necessary Farm Operations Much Reduced and the Hired Man Not Greatly Missed.

WILLIAM P. DOYLE.

On the outskirts of a bustling little manufacturing village, Oriskany Falls, in Southern Oneida County, is a farm that is probably as interesting and remarkable as any in the State of New York, and it is doubtful if there is another in the United States equalling it in completeness of labor saving, power generating and mechanical devices. The farm is owned by E. Burdette Minor. Besides being cultivated and conducted in every way in accordance with modern and up-to-date farming science, it also possesses one of the most thoroughly perfected and efficient electrical farm plants ever constructed.

By electric power generated on his own farm Mr. Miner runs a large saw for cutting up all lengths and sizes of stove wood, cuts his ice, grinds and sharpens all tools, his feed cutting machines and ensilage cutters and blowers, separators and ice cream freezer, churn, churner, pumps, washing machines and wringer, besides lighting every room in his house, heating most of them by the same method. He has electric lights in every barn and other building on his farm where lights may be needed, cutting a wood working machine shop, where he, with his sons, does all his own mechanical work. In that shop he has an electric motor that runs a lathe, drill, wire working machine, electric engraving iron, buffing machine, buzz saw and a large pump that operates a fine drinking fountain down in the stables.

In his house he has electric heaters in the different rooms that thoroughly warm it at an exceedingly small cost. He will of the occupants. He also heats the flatirons by electricity, and has even a little electric motor attached to the sewing machine. And this is all accomplished on a farm by a farmer without any help, advice or assistance from any one outside his own family.

All this saving of labor and the remarkable conveniences have been made possible by Mr. Miner and his sons by harnessing the Oriskany Falls' powerful little stream that flows through the beautiful Oriskany Valley, in which Mr. Miner owns a large section of fine, fertile, well tilled land. At a suitable point in the stream about one-quarter of a mile from the house, where there is a natural fall of about four feet there was erected a 100-foot concrete dam, a fine, substantial piece of work. At the lower end of this a wheel pit, also laid in concrete, was built, with a concrete floor and concrete walls. It was found that a head of four and one-half feet in the dam created by the one-half foot would give the wheel under this very power to run it at a speed of 700 revolutions a minute. The wheel was installed. Upon test this wheel was found to develop very nearly 10 horsepower. On the same shaft with the wheel under this head developed sufficient power to run a dynamo of twelve and one-half kilowatts capacity. The dynamo is connected by 1500 feet of bare aluminum cable with the farm house and the barns, where placed twenty-five sixteen-candlepower 220-volt lamps, and in these buildings the entire electric illumination being the result of the